



spread over the whole country. It was not congested and held by a few men in a distant city.

From 1870 to 1890 the material wealth added to this country was less than 120 per cent. Eighty per cent of that was based on indebtedness.

"If you will let me strike six states out of the list the added wealth was not 4 per cent. Nearly the whole of that 120 per cent was added to a few western states and only 24 per cent to the southern states."

"They tell us that we have grown richer. I say, it is not true. Where one individual citizen has got wealthier a hundred have grown poorer. Where one city like Atlanta has prospered twenty cities and town have retrograded."

"Go to the tax books. In 1888 the returns of Georgia shrank \$31,000,000. Nothing of the kind ever occurred under the bimetallic standard."

He Is Interrupted.

At this declaration a hearty far back in the audience called out: "There is not a school boy in this country who does not know that."

The congressman drew him on. Directly Colonel Livingston retorted:

"You are right. There never has been much progress in our country history, but it has been progress downward."

This brought down the audience. Colonel Livingston followed it up vigorously.

"Yes, there has been progress from 17-cent cotton to 45-cent cotton; from \$1.40 wheat to 50-cent wheat. Horses have gone down in twenty years from \$10 a head to \$2.50."

"There is no progress, but it is always down hill. In the last nine years your indebtedness has increased 251 per cent. From \$10,000 families which live in and owned their own homes we have fallen to Georgia to 40,000 families and we have gone from 75,000 renters to 140,000 renters. That is the kind of progress you are talking about."

Each shot of this kind brought applause. The audience got disinterested and seemed to be looking for the fun. Colonel Livingston always needs some questions thrown into him to stir him up, and this one had done the work. He enjoyed it himself, and after a moment's pause, he inquired eagerly:

"Now, if there is another progress man of that kind, let me hear him speak out."

No one spoke.

Colonel Livingston read from the Financial Record, a gold standard paper, an article on the business situation. It said:

"More patience is necessary. There is no going to be in the spring trade. Gains by bank clearing business is less active than it was a year ago."

"There is your own authority—not mine," the congressman exclaimed, shaking the paper at his questioner.

"This is published in Chicago, the place where it took bayonets to regulate laborers."

Growth of Debts.

Going back to his comparison of the eras 1870 to 1890 with 1840 to 1860, Colonel Livingston said that he had read from one of the Statistician's reports, digest of the latest census. In 1860 Georgia's indebtedness was \$20,000,000. In 1880 it was \$19,000,000, a million dollars gain in debts in ten years.

"When are you going to get out?" the speaker inquired. "We pay 8 per cent interest. New York pays 5.5 per cent. Three per cent difference and that would break the Rothschilds. Georgia has 252,000 families all told—10,000 living in unincumbered homes; in incumbered homes 241,420 families. Prior to the war there was no one-fifth as many as the number who lived in unincumbered homes. That is your progress. A few years more and the other 10,000 homes will go."

Right here the congressman said that he wanted all to remember that any financial system which does not provide wealth throughout the whole country is no good and should be abolished. (Applause.) Some think that the financial system is made for just a few people, and they practice it and preach it—and, perhaps, they pray for it. (Laughter.)

A Misnamed Club.

Colonel Livingston said that he saw there was a club here which was called the "The Anti-Slavery Democratic Sound Currency Club" and that mention of the name brought laughter. "Do you mean to insult the intelligent men of this city? You may be sound in your democracy, perhaps, but you are not sound in your currency. I am for sound money and don't you forget it. It is a 200-cent dollar. The gold dollar has appreciated to become a 200-cent dollar. The policy of Harrison and Cleveland has been to borrow gold and lift this silver dollar up as the gold dollar increased to 200-cents. So neither of your dollars is an honest dollar."

The congressman referred to the report of the commission appointed a few days ago to investigate prices. That report showed that gold had appreciated in 1880 to 188, while cotton and wheat and everything else except railroad and hotel bills had depreciated. The gold dollar carried the silver dollar up, but the silver bullion has been depreciated. The gold dollar is now requiring a great margin on property on which they make loans because they are afraid that they will not get their principal back at the old-time margins, three or four cents in prices.

Business Advise.

"I have a speech here in my pocket made by Henry Richardson, somewhere at some time, in which he said that it was to the interest of the workmen of this city to have a dollar which would buy twice as much of everything as it would buy twenty years ago. But I tell you that any dollar which will buy twice as much as some other man's labor now as it did twenty years ago will return to curse you. It is bound to buy twice as much of your labor sooner or later. (Applause.)

"There is not a man today at work who

does not know that there are two more

standing around to take his job at less wages. One million two hundred thousand laborers in this country are out of work and hungry tonight. There are hundreds of them in this city, if you can prosper on the adversity and suffering of others, let me tell you that it is temporary prosperity. You are standing on a volcano and the eruption is bound to come."

Say a Stable Dollar.

"Now, Mr. Alex Smith, won't you add the word 'stable' to your platform and make it read 'sound and stable' and we do that with you. But you must know that the gold dollar is not stable. The history of the world teaches that when the unit of value constantly appreciates it is only a question of time when the whole system topples and the creditor classes at last are crushed in the fall." (Applause.)

"Why not have a stable dollar like a stable yardstick?" (Cheers.)

"Hurrah for Livingston."

"You can't take any one single money metal and keep it stable. It will rise or fall. You must have a double standard to secure stability."

"There is no gold in circulation in this country," the speaker said, "there is only \$150,000,000 in gold in the banks and \$100,000,000 in the treasury, and they say \$20,000,000 in old stockings."

"There is a right good story on an Atlanta banker."

"Tell it!" (The audience cried.)

The speaker then drew him on.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1896.

Working the Office Holders.

The following circular letter has come into our possession, and as it seems to contain information of public interest at this time, we take pleasure in laying it before our readers:

Savannah, Ga., May 26, 1896.

My Dear Sirs:—I ask you to kindly do me the favor of presenting and sending to Mr. D. Sturker, surveyor of customs, Atlanta, Ga., a list of some of the prominent sound money democrats of your county, with the postoffice address of each; By giving this your early attention, or having it attended to for me, you will greatly oblige, your friend,

F. G. DUBIGNON.

The reason the foregoing letter is of public interest at this time is because it gives a faint—a very faint—idea of the way in which the machinery of the federal government is "worked" in the interest of those who are engaged in trying to fasten the gold standard on the people of this country.

It might have been supposed that the salary received by the surveyor of customs, from the people's treasury, was for the purpose of paying him to attend to the duties of his office. But, under the reign of the new order, he is expected to perform other functions that bear no relation whatever to those duties. He is expected to become the repository of lists of the names of those who are willing and anxious that the infamous schemes of the bondholders and the gold syndicates shall be carried out, as well as the names of those who have been duped by the shallow arguments of the gold men.

Why should a federal office holder be expected to take any interest in fastening the gold standard on the people who pay him to perform the regular duties of his office? Why not do the gold standard candidates lay these extra performances on the influences which are already organized in behalf of the money power?

We have no idea what the lists of the gold standard men are to be used for. The supposition is that they are to be forwarded to Washington to Mr. Carlisle or some other active agent of the money power so that they in turn may become the repositories of the tons of stuff that is franked through the mails in the hope that at least a few honest men may be deceived into believing that the truth is a lie.

We do know, however, that the whole campaign of the agents of the money power is the most futile that has ever been known in the history of the republic. So far as Georgia is concerned, the gold men might as well try to raise themselves from the ground by means of a hand-barrow as to try to impose their programme on the honest democratic voters of Georgia. They have deceived a few shallow politicians into believing that popularity lies in the direction of the gold standard; but these politicians, if they are still blind, will have their eyes opened when the democratic party of Georgia speaks.

Meanwhile, The Constitution would remind the clever gentlemen who are now holding federal offices in this state that the duties of their offices do not compel them to become the heelers of those who favor republican doctrine. They are not compelled to display partisanship in behalf of schemes that their party has opposed and denounced in essence and substance since its foundation.

They have been officially informed by the party under whose auspices they now occupy places that "public office is a public trust;" that the attempt to control conventions of primaries in behalf of any candidate "is a scandalous satire on republican institutions." They "denounce," says the democratic party, "a policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the states, and we pledge the

democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government."

We take pleasure in informing our friends, the office holders, that the era of this sort of thing is about over, and the people are not likely soon to forget those who employ the influence of federal offices in behalf of undemocratic doctri-

The Jig Is Up.

The Jig is up. The scheme of the money power to compel the democratic party to endorse the infamous gold standard has col-

lapsed.

Mr. Cleveland is said, on good authority, to be thoroughly disgusted with those time-serving officials who have been deceiving him as to the real state of public opinion.

Mr. Carlisle is disgusted and declares that the result in Kentucky takes him out of public life—a fact so big that he is obliged to see and acknowledge it. The man is essentially narrow-minded, and he would have made a bold stroke when Cleveland insisted on the first bond issue. If he had resigned then, he would have been the idol of the people today, and no power on earth could have kept him out of the white house in 1897.

Secretary Smith is quoted as saying that Georgia will be solid for silver, and that he will be content if he can carry Fulton county for gold. As this is the case, the secretary will be as disconsolate as Carlisle.

There is but one hope for the gold men, and that is set forth by Mr. William Shaw Bowen in his Washington letter to The New York World. He informs the active agents of the bondholders that they have one chance to carry the Chicago convention for the gold standard in spite of the fact that the opponents of the gold standard will have close on a two-thirds majority. The advice of Mr. Bowen is that the gold men should go to Chicago "with arguments more substantial than words."

This means, of course, that the money power, being able to buy up the democrats, provided they will set a price on themselves, ought to lose no time in making arrangements to do so.

This means, of course, that the newspaper agents of the money power perceive that the Jig is up, politically. Out of the clash and confusion the democratic party has emerged stronger, purer and more hopeful than ever.

Remember the Issue.

The ticket put out by the gold men to represent Fulton county in the state convention is said to be pledged to "oppose the free, unlimited and independent coining of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

That is a purely negative proposition. The people are not so much interested in knowing what the gold ticket is opposed to as they are in knowing what it is for. What remedy for the present condition of affairs is the gold ticket prepared to support?

That is the main question. The gentlemen composing the ticket are "opposed to the free, the unlimited and independent coining at the ratio of 16 to 1" but what are they in favor of? Are they in favor of the immediate restoration of the bimetallic system and the free and unlimited coining of gold and silver without waiting for any other nation, or are they in favor of the gold standard?

It is hardly necessary, however, to ask any questions on this subject. If they were in favor of bimetallism, they would not be representing the element in this town that is for the gold standard, currency contraction and bond issues.

Deceiving the Public.

Three months ago there was not a morning paper in New York that knew the truth about the silver movement, or, knowing the truth, dared to publish it.

Day after day and week after week they deceived their readers and the eastern public generally by means of their news columns and their editorial comments. Day after day and week after week those who depended on the morning papers of New York for their information were told that the silver craze was dying out; that the free coining of silver was dead; that the free coinage of silver was to die; that the silver craze was to die; that the silver craze was to die.

Higher Female Education.

One of the most significant features of the movement in behalf of higher education is found in the rapidly increasing number of female colleges in America.

Nearly every state in the union is provided with well-equipped and hand-somely endowed institutions of this kind.

Though other states have been somewhat tardy in recognizing the intellectual claims of the fair sex, this cannot be truthfully said of Georgia. The oldest female college in America, in fact, is Wesleyan Female, at Macon, Ga.

But Georgia is distinguished not only by the fact that she was the first state in the union to charter a female institution, but also by the manner in which she has fostered the movement in this state ever since that time.

Among the various institutions of learning in this state for the education of southern girls, besides the Wesleyan Female college at Macon, are the Southwestern Female college, at College Park; the Lucy Cobb institute, at Athens; the Shorter college, at Rome; the Georgia Normal and Industrial school, at Milledgeville; the Agnes Scott institute, at Decatur, and various other seminaries of equal rank.

Meanwhile, The Constitution would remind the clever gentlemen who are now holding federal offices in this state that the duties of their offices do not compel them to become the heelers of those who favor republican doctrine. They are not compelled to display partisanship in behalf of schemes that their party has opposed and denounced in essence and substance since its foundation.

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making many wry faces, and printed editorial comments calculated to discredit the facts they were tardily publishing.

To Mr. Hearst and The New York Journal belongs the credit of opening the eyes of the people of the east to the real facts of the situation.

Now that the whole scheme of control of the people has collapsed, The New York Journal should have credit for printing the news about it.

One Hundred Years of Statehood.

Amid the booming of cannon on the exposition grounds at Nashville last Monday afternoon, the state of Tennessee rounded out the first one hundred years of her existence as a member of the free brotherhood of American commonwealths.

Seldom has a national feast been followed by a tragedy so deep. In the magnificence of her endeavor to surpass all royal precedents, Russia expended no less than \$30,000,000, and yet to this enormous sum has since been added the loss of over 2,000 lives.

For several years it has been the custom in Russia to conciliate the laboring classes at the close of each successive coronation, by holding a general fete and distributing food, drink and souvenirs. To this denouement the common people of Russia had looked forward with eager anticipation for weeks.

Last Saturday, on one of the open fields in the neighborhood of Moscow, several thousand people gathered to participate in this feast of the laboring classes of Russia. As the time arrived for making the distribution, there was a strong effort on the part of those in the rear of the immense crowd to push their way to the front. In the confusion which was brought about by this impatience several were trampled under foot. As soon as this discovery was made, a panic followed in which the destruction of life was even more terrible than in the actual clash of battle. Our former occasions like this panics have been averted only by the most skillful management on the part of those in command. But it seems that in a broad, open field, under competent police supervision, a disaster such as the one which accompanied the recent coronation festivities could have been easily averted.

The hunger of these poor, oppressed people, as indicated by the eager impatience which brought on the disastrous panic last week, shows the extent of poverty to which the laboring classes have been reduced in order to furnish forth these royal occasions and satisfy the inordinate cravings of the czar.

Perhaps this tragic event will prove a salutary lesson to the young czar. Confronted with such a horrid disaster at the beginning of his reign, it is barely possible that he may be induced to show some degree of compassion for the common people.

Nothing would be lost to civilization not to Russia should these barbaric splendors be discontinued altogether. Such a prodigal waste of money cannot be justified in this advanced age on any possible pretext. Russia might do well to study our free democratic institutions and learn from the manner in which our presidents assume the oath of office every four years, that nothing is more impressive than simplicity.

A Notable Utterance.

The recent statement of views presented to the public by Governor Mathews, of Indiana, through the columns of The Constitution, has attracted much favorable comment and places him in line with those who are battling for the financial independence of the country.

Aside from the governor's emphatic declaration that silver must be restored to the legal status which it held prior to the crime of 1873, his treatment of the "international agreement" bombing is to the point and will meet with the hearty concurrence of all those who sincerely desire the restoration of silver coinage under the old conditions. "Lift the cloak off the international agreement bimetallicist," says he, "and it will uncover a gold standard man." Plain dealing is called for with nations as well as with individuals; hence Governor Mathews's position that the most effective way to bring about an international agreement is by first placing ourselves legally within the lines of those giving free coinage of silver. Let other nations join us or not, as they please, but we are powerful enough, under all contingencies, to lead out in the fight by ourselves.

Governor Mathews is a statesman in full sympathy with the people, and he richly deserves the loyal support which his friends are giving him in the presidential canvass.

Saturday will be a big day in the history of the democratic party of Fulton county. The people will be on hand.

The best thing Mr. D. B. Hill can do, if he gets to Chicago, with his New York delegation is to head his boat with the tide. And that's what he will do.

Watermelons are coming in. We have a sharp-class appetite, and all we need now is a sharp knife.

McKinley will have to take a bigger slice than usual if he gets into the white house.

The only way to defeat the democratic party this year will be for it to endorse the gold standard, and that it will not do.

There has not been a lynching in town in six days. It was so hot when we struck the last fellow that the rope ran down his back.

Our summer relatives are still coming in. They are all so accommodating that they are perfectly willing to sleep on the floor.

It has been raining in Billyville for six weeks; so, if we don't all drown, we'll have a fine time fishing when the weather clears off.

We have promised to vote for sixteen candidates, and yet we've only registered once!

We won't get to congress this year, but perhaps this fact will enable us to get to heaven some of these days.

An Explanation of the Victory.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

As to the explanation, it were bootless to dwell upon it, as the silverites, who were the most numerous of the contestants, were beaten by the regulars.

They won because enough of the voters supported them.

They won because they were fighting for something worth fighting for; because nothing short of enthusiasm and superior numbers could resist them; because there were not enough "sound-money" democrats in the state who sufficiently appreciated the issue and their duty thereby to repel such an assault.

The silverites were grievously wrong, but they are entitled to their victory because they won in a straight-out fight in which they believed they were right, over opponents, who, if they have any excuse to offer, must find it in their own delinquency.

No Hope for the Single Standard.

From The Chicago Tribune.

As the free silverites have carried Kentucky and are sure to carry North Carolina, the two Virginia, Louisiana and Indiana, they have a comfortable certainty of 500 votes out of 900. The indications are now that they will carry Ohio. The preliminary contests thus far have resulted in their favor.

Harriet May Loses His Job.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Will William F. Harriet be deposed as chairman of the democratic national committee? This is a question that is being frequently asked in political circles these days. Some say yes, other say no; while still others assert that Mr. Harriet is not a candidate for re-election.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## THE NEBRASKA SITUATION.

## The Goldbug Bolters and How the Split Came About.

There has been much talk in the gold standard press about the Nebraska delegation to Chicago belonging in the gold column.

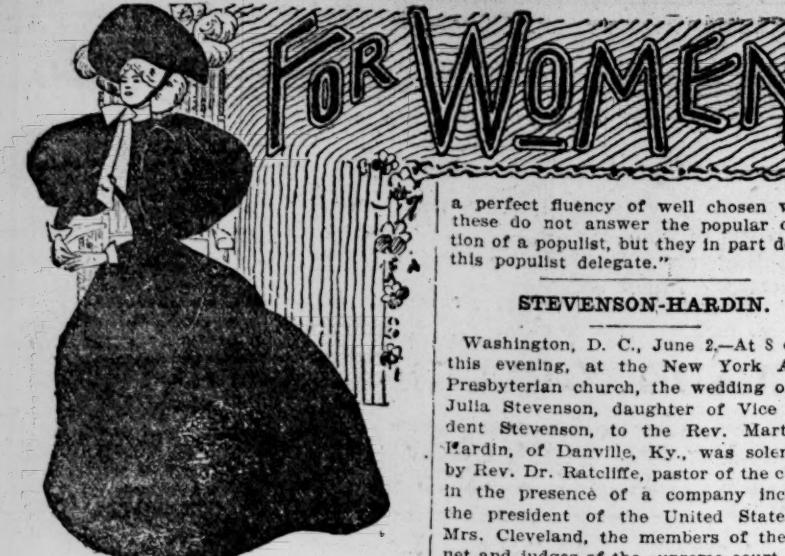
The gold standard democrats have nominated a contesting ticket of delegates to the national convention in the hope of ousting the delegates elected by the regular democrats. The following letter from Hon. W. J. Bryan shows how weak the case of the contestants is:

"Editor Constitution: In 1892 the democratic Nebraska delegation to the state convention selected delegates to the national convention. At the preceding conventions held in 1890 and 1891, the state platform committee, over which the gold standard democrats thus expressed, was the only committee containing no mention of the silver question. I presented a minority report in favor of free coinage. After a spirited contest a vote was taken and the gold standard platform was declared defeated by a few votes. We afterwards secured evidence which showed us that the amendment which was actually carried was not made until after the convention adjourned."

"In 1893, at a public meeting held at Omaha on June 20th, an organization was formed among the democrats who believe in the free coinage of silver and who constitute a majority of the state convention. The organization should be given the name of the gold standard democr







## PRESENTATIONS AT COURT.

The Duchess of Marlborough at a Drawing Room.

Just as all New Yorkers were interested last November in the marriage of Miss Vanderbilt with the duke of Marlborough, so many outside the circle of her personal friends here have been pleased to read in the dispatches from London that at the queen's last drawing room, though many women were present, none was so much admired as our young compatriot. Those who were fortunate enough to see her before the altar will readily believe this, for she made a lovely picture, which, however, was detracted from by the boyish and unimpressive appearance of her husband. When she swept the royal group a graceful courtesy in the throne room a few days ago there was no question but that she was a belle and her full, willowy figure, rising amid billows of lace and satin, drew forth murmurs of admiration that even the ceremonious air of the place could not repress.

The young duchess wore a superb court dress of thick, soft ivory-white satin, whose soft folds were gathered in at the waist in rose leaves tied in true-lover's knots plucked out in pearls and silver. The petticoat of the dress was festooned with the same flounces of lace that adorned her wedding gown, priceless Brussels of exquisite fineness wrought to order by the most skillful of laceworkers. The short puffed

amuses. Highly educated and cultured and possessed of the most refined type of beauty, she has always enjoyed great popularity, not only in Atlanta, where she has been beloved by a large circle of friends from childhood, but in Washington, where she received marked attention in the most exclusive circles.

Mr. Armstrong has since his residence in Atlanta distinguished himself in his profession, standing among the foremost of the young lawyers in the state. He is brilliant and cultured and possesses all the qualities that make a man universally popular.

After the church ceremony the bridal party and a few intimate friends were elegantly entertained at the beautiful country home of the bride's mother, at Edgewood. There all the sumptuous beauty and sweetmats of the marguette were displayed in the artistic decorations of the reception and dining rooms, while the hallways and balconies were picturesques in decorations of palms. A delicious supper was served and a large and happy party of friends were assembled.

Mr. and Mrs. Arkwright left on the mid-night train for the north.

Mr. Rufe Reaves, Jr., of Athens, is in the city for a few days.

Georgia's sponsor at the reunion of the confederate veterans in Atlanta is Miss Mamie Wiley, one of the most charming and attractive ladies of Macon. Miss Wiley is the only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. C. M. Wiley. She is tall and graceful with a beautiful figure and face, dignified with most charming manners. She is a daughter of the firm of Huntin & Bellinger, of Macon. Miss Wiley is the daughter of Mr. George W. Cook, of Americus, and is a lovely young girl. The wedding took place on the evening of June 10th, at the home of the bride in Americus.

Lieutenant Conklin, of the United States navy, is the guest of friends in the city.

Lieutenant Walton Hinds, of the United States navy, passed through the city yesterday en route to his home in Alabama on a short leave of absence.

Miss Elizabeth Venable spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Fetha Williamson of Macon, will speak Thursday in the city, the guest of Miss Mildred Cabaniss.

Mrs. Walter S. Collier and son are spending the summer in Gainesville.

THE ZEIGLER CASE.

The Constitution Gets a Letter from the Uncle of the Boys.

The Constitution received yesterday a letter from Mr. S. H. Lowther, the uncle of the two Zeigler boys, who have recently surrendered to the sheriff of Gwinnett county. The Zeiglers have been

much exercised over the action of Mr. Eugene Williams, one of the managers.

Mr. Williams is an experienced manager and is known to the theatrical people of the south. With him were George Boniface, the clever operatic tenor; George H. Hall, the handsome tenor; George Broderick, the basso; Arthur Sexton, the baritone; Charles T. Lang, the stage manager; Irene Verona, one of the brightest of the fun makers; Miss Adaline Walker, the prima donna; Mabel Baker, the vocal soprano; and the members of the chorus.

Miss Verona is undeniably pretty. She is young, too, and has the energy and style of manhood that guarantee her a ready

## CHORUS FAYS ARRIVE

The Summer Opera Company Arrived in Town Yesterday.

## CAME ON A SPECIAL CAR

Principals and Chorus Are Now All in the City—Will Begin the Season Monday Night.

The summer opera people slipped quietly into town yesterday afternoon and are now ready to engage in the final rehearsals for the season of summer playing which they will begin next Monday night at the Grand.

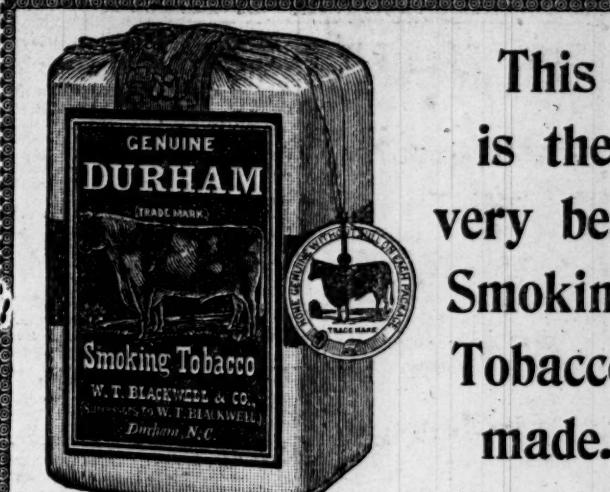
There were forty of them. Only a few were principals and quite a lot were fair looking chorus girls. The chorus girls traveled in a train that had come to the station for their special accommodation and for the accommodation of the very hearty and strong looking chorus men.

The principals traveled more expensively and luxuriously. They were in the sleeper and emerged from their cars looking considerably more fatigued than the chorus people who seemed refreshed and enlivened by the long train ride.

The company came in charge of Mr. Eugene Williams, one of the managers.

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## Blackwell's Genuine BULL DURHAM

You will find one coupon inside each 1 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of \$250,000 in presents.

This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made.

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Following the wedding a reception was held at the Hotel Normandie at 10:30 p.m., after which Mr. and Mrs. Hardin departed for their home, at Bowling Green, Ky. The wedding ceremony was one of the simplest and least ostentatious of the prominent Washington weddings for many years.

The guests of the occasion were in the main personal friends of the united families. Those from a distance, in addition to Mr. Hardin's immediate family, included ex-Governor and Mrs. Knott, of Kentucky, and Judge and Mrs. Charles A. Hardin, of Kentucky.

Mrs. William Dickson and Mrs. Louisa M. Gordon, of Atlanta, attended the wedding. Mrs. Gordon will go to Annapolis to present at the commencement exercises of the naval academy.

Mrs. Dickson attended a meeting of the Colonial Dames here Thursday.

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## ATLANTA WON OUT

The Game Was One Which Kept Them  
All Guessing.

## WALKER PITCHED A GOOD GAME

The Score Was Twice Tied and Was  
in Doubt to the Last—Changes  
in the Team.

## Southern League Standing.

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
New Orleans	39	29	10	.737
Montgomery	39	23	14	.641
Atlanta	41	20	21	.488
Birmingham	39	16	23	.359
Columbus	38	15	24	.384
	38	12	26	.316

## National League Standing.

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
Baltimore	37	21	13	.549
Cleveland	33	21	12	.636
Cincinnati	38	24	14	.632
Philadelphia	38	22	16	.583
Pittsburg.	34	18	16	.529
Brockton	36	18	18	.500
Boston	36	17	19	.472
Chicago	39	18	21	.482
New York	37	16	21	.457
St. Louis	37	11	26	.357
	37	9	28	.243

Atlanta took the opening game of the series from Mobile yesterday afternoon.

Only a small crowd was out on account of the thick, threatening clouds and the falling rain. Just before 4 o'clock, however, the shower let up and Umpire Clarke set the men to work.

Clarke received notification of his release Monday from President Powers, but, as there is yet some salary due him, he will continue work until the amount is paid. Clarke cites a rule which made a full payment of all salary due him a prerequisite to a release, and says that he will continue to umpire until the amount due him is paid.

Both managers were willing for Clarke to continue his work throughout the game was good. In fact, it could not have been improved upon.

The game throughout was one of the best of the season played in Atlanta. It kept the heart of the fans palpitating right along. Up to the very end, the visitors were marked up against him. He was steady enough not to give a single base ball, but marred his good work in that respect by hitting two batters.

Atlanta made the most of the game in the fourth. Up to that time only one hit, a single, was made off Schmidt; that was by Felt in the second. VanDyke, the first man up, got his base on, and went to third on Knowles's single, and scored on a fielder's choice with Short at bat.

In the fifth inning Paynter got a single, the first hit Mobile secured during the game; but that is all they could get.

Atlanta added two in the eighth. Callahan made a home run. Wood got a base, went to third on Bushman's error, and came home on Shea's single.

Mobile ended up in her half of the eighth. With two men out, Bushman singled; so did Wiseman; then Callahan and Shea made pretty bad errors, and both were lifted across the plate on Gifford's single.

That put the spectators on tiptoe, and betting was even.

Walker opened the ninth with a single, stole second and went to third, when Schmidt's error gave VanDyke first. Kipowles secured in the fourth inning gave him anything more than doubtful mortage on the game. Twice Mobile tied the score, and once, in the eighth inning, it looked very much like Witter's men would go ahead. In the ninth, too, there was guessing as to whether or not Mobile would win.

Walker and Schmidt did the pitching; Walker's work was of the gilt-edge order. He had all the speed, excellent control of the ball, and was well pitched except in the ninth, when three singles were marked up against him. He was steady enough not to give a single base ball, but marred his good work in that respect by hitting two batters.

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Atlanta added two in the eighth. Callahan made a home run. Wood got a base, went to third on Bushman's error, and came home on Shea's single.

Mobile ended up in her half of the eighth. With two men out, Bushman singled; so did Wiseman; then Callahan and Shea made pretty bad errors, and both were lifted across the plate on Gifford's single.

That put the spectators on tiptoe, and betting was even.

Walker opened the ninth with a single, stole second and went to third, when Schmidt's error gave VanDyke first. Kipowles secured in the fourth inning gave him anything more than doubtful mortage on the game. Twice Mobile tied the score, and once, in the eighth inning, it looked very much like Witter's men would go ahead. In the ninth, too, there was guessing as to whether or not Mobile would win.

Walker and Schmidt did the pitching; Walker's work was of the gilt-edge order. He had all the speed, excellent control of the ball, and was well pitched except in the ninth, when three singles were marked up against him. He was steady enough not to give a single base ball, but marred his good work in that respect by hitting two batters.

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## MAKERS OF THE "MOUNTAIN DEW"

Violators of the Revenue Laws Appear  
Before Judge Newman.

### ARE INTERESTING CHARACTERS

Mountaineers of Every Type Lounge  
About the Federal Building.

### MANY CASES WERE DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY

Grand Jury Has a Busy Day and Finds  
Thirty-Six True Bills for Violations of Revenue Laws.

The United States courtroom, on the top floor of the federal building, was filled yesterday morning with some very interesting characters. The "moonshiners" trials were on and mountaineers from all of the mountainous counties of north Georgia were on hand to explain, if they could, why they made the mountain dew moonshine whisky without a license from the federal authorities of the government.

The moonshine trials began on Monday, and they will continue until all of the numerous indictments that have been found have been disposed of. Judge Newman gets through with about twenty cases a

character sketch the pictures presented yesterday in the courtroom and the corridors of the federal building certainly contained material enough for most interesting articles. To one who is not talented in this line it is far better to dismiss the writer without any attempt, for only the best description could possibly do the subjects of the sketch justice.

All who are interested in things that are strange should visit for themselves the corridors of the federal building and see men of most singular appearance walking around like lost souls, waiting their turns to be put on the rack before the United States judge.

These men are of all shapes and sizes, but the lead in the line is followed with an Adam's apple that would cut through a high collar like a buzz saw, seems to predominate. His nose is as sharp as the vertebrae of one who has dined off nothing but acorns for a fortnight. His small attire, all the while, attracts, when one notes the finished way he rests his weary limbs; from the grace with which he squat himself when sitting down on the sandy side of Easy street in some mountain village, leaning at a crag or leaning against the last ten or fifteen years if rest and quiet have a tendency to restore strength and make one fat it seems remarkable that the mountaineers are, as a rule, so thin and cadaverous.

#### They Object to Photographs.

The mountaineers and the lawyers who have come to town to answer to subpoenas were very wary about talking to strangers and they objected in a mild sort of way to the pencil of a newspaper artist who endeavored to catch a few sketches of the mountaineer who would settle down to his work of sketching the outline of the mountaineer one of his friends would nudge him and he would move away. Nothing was said about but in their own quiet way they showed that they did not care to be pictured.

A great many cases were disposed of

## THE MOTION DENIED

Judge Beck Refused To Grant Tom Delk  
a New Trial.

### GOES TO THE SUPREME COURT

The Motion in Taylor Delk's Case Will  
Be Argued Before Judge Beck  
Thursday in Jackson.

Tom Delk was denied a new trial yesterday afternoon by Judge Beck and the case will be carried at once to the supreme court.

The motion for new trial in Taylor Delk's case will be heard Thursday morning before Judge Beck in Jackson. If the motion is denied, the case will also be carried to the supreme court.

Colonel Frank O'Bryan, representing Tom Delk, and his attorney, Dr. W. H. Bowles, for Taylor Delk, spent yesterday in Jackson in the interest of their clients. On account of the length of the documents in the case of Taylor Delk, Judge Beck adjourned the hearing and will take it up tomorrow.

The grounds for the motion are numerous and many errors are charged. It was asserted that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence; that many errors were made in the trial and the sentence was overhandedly against the defendant.

Both cases were argued on about the same grounds and it is said the result of the hearing will be the same in each case.

Attorney Charles J. Haden, who is associated in the defense for Taylor Delk, has returned from Pike county, where he has

## \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50

## What It Means.

Today we place on sale 500 Men's all-wool Suits at \$7.50 each. Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsted. It means that if you buy one of these Suits at \$7.50 you will have as good a Suit on your back as the man who pays \$10 elsewhere. It means that for cut, fit, finish and general appearance these \$7.50 Suits cannot be told from \$15 Suits. It means that Eiseman & Weil are selling Clothing this spring in a way that is opening the eyes of some shrewd people. These Suits are not ordinary Suits; they are not cheap looking Suits; but are made from as pure wool as ever came off a sheep's back and have as much wearing quality to the square inch as any Suit you ever bought for double the price. They come in solid colors and neat, small checks and mixed colorings. You'll buy one the minute you see it.

## EISEMAN & WEIL, 3 WHITEHALL.

\$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50

### Read Our Advertisements.

It is not an uncommon thing for customers to say to us: "We scarcely ever read the average bombastic advertisement where articles worth so much are said to be sold at 15 cents on the dollar, or some other ridiculous statement, but we read your adv. because we know you never misrepresent in print or otherwise." It's a fact, we prefer to sell good, honest goods at lowest prices for quality offered. Many things are here to tempt you in Summer Clothes, Hats, Furnishings.



## GEO. MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY, MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS, 38 Whitehall Street.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

#### JEFFERSON PARK HOTEL, GRAND OPENING

#### MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 8TH. GRAND OPENING SUMMER SEASON OF Comic Opera AMORITA

Prices: 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents.

Sale opens Friday morning at Grand box office.

#### The Graduating Exercises

#### of the BOYS' AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

will take place at the Grand opera house; on the evening of

Wednesday, June 8th.

The girls on the evening of

Thursday, June 4th.

General admission for each entertainment, 15 cents.

Reserved seats for each entertainment, 25 cents, which may be secured at the box office of the Grand opera house on and after 9 a. m., Wednesday, June 3d.

ROBERT J. LOWRY,  
JOHN T. BROWN,  
A. C. KOSTER,  
Committee on Graduating Exercises.

#### DE GIVE'S COLUMBIA THEATRE

TONIGHT--ALL THIS WEEK

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

#### THE POPULAR PUNCH ROBERTSON

And His Merry Company in  
MATINEE TODAY,  
"SILENT SLAVE."  
TONIGHT,

#### "POLLY AND I."

POPULAR PRICES, 10, 20 and 30 cents.  
CHANGE OF PLAY EACH DAY.

Lakewood! Lakewood!

#### WHITE'S ANIMAL CIRCUS. Free! Free!

This charming show will close Thursday.

Take your children out. Open every afternoon and night. Music and dancing every afternoon and night. Shows, etc.

It occupies the highest point in the way,

from ALL NOISE, DIRT and SMOKE

from trains.

Blocks from Union Depot.

FREE BUS meets all trains.

RATES--From June 14 to October 1st,

American plan, \$2.50 per day; Euro-

pean plan, \$1 per day.

CHAS. L. DAVIS, Prop'r.

#### CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT

THE KIMBALL, ATLANTA, GA.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Proprietor.

GEORGE W. SCOVILLE, Manager.

Renovated and freshly painted from top

New light above central arcade.

Beautiful electric fountain, concerts day and night.

Large and improved porcelain bathtubs.

American plan, \$1 to \$5 per day.

Special rates for summer boarders.

Coolest and best arranged hotel in the

city.

All in land lot eighty-one (81) in the four-

teenth district of originally Henry, now

Fulton county, Georgia.

Rooms \$2.50 and 50¢ of said subdivisions by the city map of Atlanta, commencing on the

west side of State street, 100 feet north

of the street, thence along State street 200

feet, thence back 200 feet to South street

200 feet, thence along South street 200

feet, thence east 150 feet, thence north

100 feet, thence east 200 feet to starting

point, the part of Rice grantor, with plat

annexed. Recorded in deed book M, page

200.

Also the following property, this day

deeded to Burton Smith by Morris Wiss-

berg: Beginning at the south corner of

Fulton street in the city of Atlanta, Georgia and corner aforesaid, running

thence west 200 feet to an alley, thence

back 200 feet, thence west 200 feet to

Tumlin street, thence north 200

feet along Tumlin street to beginning

of Rice grantor, with plat annexed.

Recorded in deed book M, page 200.

Toged with all the rights and privileges

in any way thereto belonging.

Said sale shall be made for cash, but is

subject to the said debt due by the

said defendant for the payment of such

sum as may be due and owing to the

distribution of the proceeds of said sale.

Said sale is made subject to confirmation

by the court and to all the terms and

conditions of the contract of sale.

The aforesaid debt, which is hereby referred

to for its terms.

This 21 day of June, 1896.

CAMPBELL KING, Commissioner.

KING & SPALDING, solicitors for com-

plainant.

JUN 3-4-5

ESTABLISHED 1837.

## PETER LYNCH

55 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

Dealer in Foreign and

Domestic Wines, Liquors,

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Hardware, Guns, Pistols,

Cartridges and Ammunition;

Field and Garden

Seeds in their seasons. A

Perfect Variety Store.

Orders from city and country

promptly filled at lowest market

price. Terms cash.

NEAR GRANT PARK. 200 acres.

Fine grasses and spring water in each pa-

ture. Jersey males. Careful attention given to all stock and rates reasonable.

F. W. BENTEE, JR.

39 Pavilion Street, City.

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## WEDDING PRESENTS.

In Cut Glass,  
Solid Silver AND  
Eancy Goods.  
We send goods on selection.  
Write us before you buy.

We also engrave Wedding  
Invitations and Visiting  
Cards. . . . .

SEND FOR OUR SAMPLES

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.  
47 Whitehall

money  
silver  
gold

any sort—except counterfeit—we'll ex-  
change good whisky for good money—that's  
fair—good whisky promotes health—  
hundreds of barrels of health in our  
stores—won't you have some?—nothing im-  
pure here—we fight adulterated stuff—  
other felows imitate our brands—you know  
why!!

blithenthal "b. & b."  
& bickart  
marietta and forsyth streets.  
hello! no. 378  
imperial cocktails—the best.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits  
cured at home. Out-paln. Book of  
particulars sent FREE.  
B. M. WOLLETT, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Tried Friends Best.  
For thirty years Tutt's Pills have  
proven a blessing to the invalid.  
Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact  
Forbulous headache, dyspepsia  
sourstomach, malaria, constipation  
and all kindred diseases.  
TUTT'S Liver PILLS  
AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

CHARTER OAK  
Don't Scold  
the Cook,  
You may have a poor Stew  
Not if it's a...

CHARTER OAK,  
For they can be relied  
upon to do

Good Work.  
MOT STOVE DEALERS SELL THEM.  
If yours does not, write to  
EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FLY SCREENS

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLINGHAM & CO.  
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,  
Stair Work, Every Class of  
Hard Wood, Yellow and  
White Pine Finish

Mantels.

In fact, we manufacture every artic-  
cle that appertains to the  
Building of a House.

We have the Best Equipped Factory  
in the South, with New and

IMPROVED MACHINERY.  
Send us your bills for estimate be-  
fore placing your order.

WILLINGHAM & CO.  
Telephone 359, Office 64 to 84 Elliott St.

DIED IN MAY.

INSURANCE PAID IN MAY.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26th; 1896.

Bankers' Guaranteed Fund Life Association:

General—I hereby acknowledge the re-  
ceipt of your check for \$2,016.50, the same  
being the return of my Guaranteed Fund De-  
posit (\$16.50) and the payment of the full  
amount of insurance (\$2,000) held by my  
husband, Thos. H. Miller, who died on the 2d  
of this month. Please allow me to thank you  
for your kindness and promptness in paying  
this claim. It represents the only insurance  
carried by my husband, and is surely a god-  
send to me and my two little children.

Very respectfully,  
DAISY MILLER.

For cost call on or address Home Office,  
Nos. 541 to 545 Equitable Building, Atlanta,  
Georgia.  
May 30-1m

Plumbing,  
Steam and  
Gas Fitting.

If you want first-class work done and guar-  
anteed, call on or address H. N. TYLER  
PAUL & GULLATT, No. 40 N. Broad.  
Phone 401.

BLECKLEY & TYLER,  
ARCHITECTS,  
401-402 FIFTEEN BUILDING.

ROWE GOES TO  
THE PEN 10 YEARS

He Was Convicted of Perjury Yesterday  
Afternoon.

JUDGE CANDLER'S CHARGE  
Craven's Bond Was Forfeited for a  
Second Time.

WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO GIVE ANOTHER

The Young Man Was Not Present  
When His Case Was Called and  
He Will Again Be Arrested.

J. J. Rowe, who has been on trial for  
two days in the criminal court on the  
charge of perjury, was sentenced to ten  
years in the penitentiary yesterday after-  
noon.

The jury was out four hours, and re-  
turned a verdict of guilty at half-past 4  
o'clock. Judge Candler then promptly  
passed sentence upon the prisoner, an-  
nouncing that he will be either carried to the pen-  
itentiary or will be placed in jail in the time of  
a new trial is asked for by his attorney.

The case has been one of unusual in-  
terest, and the case was persistent-  
ly fought by Attorney James Austin on tech-  
nical grounds. It is quite probable that an  
appeal will be made at once by the de-  
fense, as it is thought that the sentence is  
too severe.

The charge of Judge Candler was es-  
pecially clear and to the point. He reviewed  
the law, the facts and gave the pris-  
oner the benefit of all doubts. Rowe re-  
fused to make a statement on the stand,  
and Judge Candler stated in his charge to  
the jury that the solicitor general made a  
mistake in referring to this fact before  
the jury.

In his concluding sentence, Judge Candler  
said that it was a very serious crime, and  
the affidavit in this special case had done  
much to retard the wheels of justice.

"This kind of thing won't do," said Judge  
Candler. "This false affidavit has plagued  
us. As a result of it, we will have to  
open the grounds of newly discovered  
evidence until Myers made his escape from  
the jail."

Rowe was arrested several weeks ago  
on a warrant charged him with perjury  
when he made an affidavit in the Myers case that he saw  
Colonel W. C. Glenn stop and shake hands  
with and speak to a juror as the jury was  
entered the jury room.

Sixteen witnesses, including the members of  
the jury, testified that the allegation was  
false. Rowe made no statement on the stand,  
and the case was argued by Attorney  
Austin on the ground that the affidavit  
was not made out with respect to any  
specific case.

The case will doubtless be appealed to  
the superior court within the time allowed  
by law.

Craven's Bond Was Forfeited.

The bond of Alfred Craven was forfeited  
in the criminal superior court yesterday  
morning, and the sheriff has been notified to  
arrest the young man and place him in jail.

The charge upon which Craven was ar-  
rested is forgery, and the date when he made  
an affidavit in the Myers case that he saw  
Colonel W. C. Glenn stop and shake hands  
with and speak to a juror as the jury was  
entered the jury room.

Craven's bond was forfeited, and the sheriff  
has been notified to arrest the young man and place him in jail.

While the officer was waiting for his  
prisoner at the front door, Craven quietly  
walked out of the rear door and disappeared.

Search was at once instituted, and Craven  
was arrested in Savannah, and his bond was  
called his bond was forfeited, but Craven  
explained that he was in the city at the time and was mistaken in the hour  
when his case was to be called.

He was allowed to give bond, and his case was set for trial the next day. Yesterday  
morning Judge Candler called the case, but  
Craven was not in the courtroom. His  
name was called three times, as is re-  
quired by law, but as he did not respond, to  
Candler, special bond was issued to be  
forfeited, and the sheriff was instructed to  
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Search was at once instituted, and Craven  
was arrested in Savannah, and his bond was  
called his bond was forfeited, but Craven  
explained that he was in the city at the time and was mistaken in the hour  
when his case was to be called.

He was allowed to give bond, and his case was set for trial the next day. Yesterday  
morning Judge Candler called the case, but  
Craven was not in the courtroom. His  
name was called three times, as is re-  
quired by law, but as he did not respond, to  
Candler, special bond was issued to be  
forfeited, and the sheriff was instructed to  
arrest the young man and place him in jail.

While the officer was waiting for his  
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